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Emergency Management Review

At the beginning of this course, we presented a series of six emergency situations and asked how you would react. Now that you have completed the text, we would like you to review what you have learned by considering those situations again.

In the next several pages, each of those six situations is presented, followed by several questions for you to answer. Page numbers are listed after each question to assist you in referring to the parts of the text where you can find information to help answer the question. Sometimes you will be able to find the answer directly in the text, but in some cases you will have to form your own answer from the information given.

After you write answers for each situation, you can check them with the responses found on pages A-3 and A-4. Your responses will not be exactly like those given, but they should have the same ideas or elements.

SITUATION ONE

Remember this situation? How would you answer the questions now?



You are enjoying a quiet evening at home when you sense a vibration in the building. Your dog begins to whine. Suddenly your lamp starts to sway and books fall out of your bookshelves. Cracks appear in your ceiling. You realize that you are in an earthquake.

Would you know how to protect yourself and your family?

Responding to Situation One (Answers on page A-3)

1. What is the first action that each family member should take?

(See page 3-31)

2. When the shaking and trembling stops, what are the most important actions that you should take to protect your family?

(See page 3-31)

3. What Federal agency monitors earthquake activity and publishes earthquake information?

(See page 3-29)

4. How can you find out to what extent earthquakes are considered a probable threat to your community?

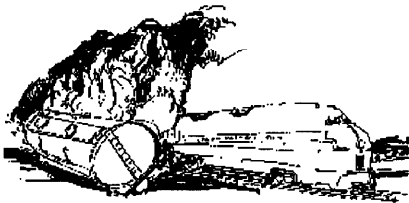
(See pages 2-1 to 2-2; 2-12; and 5-1 to 5-2)

5. How can you learn what mitigation measures to take to reduce earthquake damage to your home?

(See page 6-4)

SITUATION TWO

Consider the following situation.



A freight train carrying hazardous chemicals derailed in your town and bursts into flames. News reports say that people are being evacuated from homes near the accident because deadly chlorine gas is leaking from a tank car. You feel safe since the accident is several blocks away, but late that night an emergency official comes to your door and you are told that the chlorine leak is endangering homes in your area and you must leave.

Would you know where to go and what to take with you?

Responding to Situation Two (Answers on page A-3)

1. A hazardous chemical transportation accident is an example of what kind of disaster?

(See pages 4-1 to 4-3)

2. People often are reluctant to leave their homes, even in an emergency. Why should you leave when an evacuation is advised?

(See page 5-3)

3. Where should you go when you are asked to evacuate your home?

(See page 5-3)

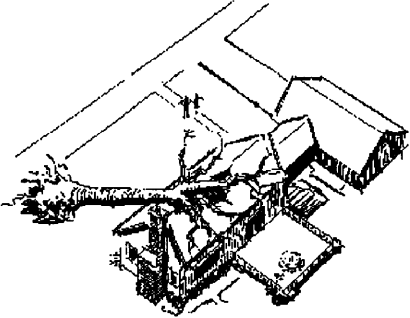
4. Which items should be included in your family Disaster Supply Kit, which you should take with you.
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| a. Ready-to-eat food and utensils | h. Footwear |
| b. Bottled water | i. Alcoholic beverages |
| c. Medication | j. Plants |
| d. Sanitation supplies | k. TV |
| e. Clothing | l. Battery-powered radio and flashlight |
| f. First aid kit | m. Batteries |
| g. Sleeping bag or bedding | |
- (See pages 5-14 to 5-16)*

5. IF TIME PERMITS, how should you prepare your home before you evacuate?

(See page 5-12)

SITUATION THREE

What if you found yourself in this situation?



A tornado has just struck your town. Your home is in shambles. All of your personal possessions have been destroyed. Your family and friends are scattered at different places in town. You need somewhere to go for shelter and food. You need to find your family.

Where would you go? What would you do?

Responding to Situation Three

(Answers on page A-3)

1. How would you know where to locate your family members?

(See pages 5-2 to 5-4)

2. Where could you find temporary shelter for you and your family until your house was repaired?

(See pages 5-2 to 5-4)

3. What is the first action you should take in the process of getting your home repaired?

(See pages 1-3 and 3-1)

4. What action must take place before most forms of Federal disaster assistance are made available to you? Who must perform this action?

(See pages 1-8 and 1-11)

5. How would you find out if your community has received a Presidential declaration of disaster and what assistance might be available to you?

(See page 1-11)

6. Where would you apply for Federal assistance funds?

(See page 1-11)

SITUATION FOUR

What would you do in the following situation?



You are buying a home, and have finally found the perfect house. It has everything you want at a price you can afford. The house even has a beautiful view of a lovely river. Before you sign the contract, it occurs to you that if the river should flood, the house might be in the floodplain.

Should you buy it anyway? Is there anything you can do to protect the house? What would you do?

Responding to Situation Four (Answers on page A-3)

1. How would you determine the probable threat of flooding?

(See pages 2-1 to 2-2; 3-5)

2. Whom should you ask for information about flood hazard mitigation measures for home owners?

(See page 3-6)

3. If you buy the house, what preparedness and mitigation plans should you make?

(See pages 3-6 and 3-7)

4. What mitigation measures should your community take to protect you and others who live in the floodplain?

(See page 3-6)

5. a. What Federal agency monitors flooding and issues flood warnings?

(See page 3-6)

- b. How would you expect to hear about the warnings?

(See page 3-6)

SITUATION FIVE

How would you respond to the following situation?



A nuclear power plant has begun to operate in your area. Opinions are divided about the benefits and dangers from the plant. Some people are strongly in favor of the plant. They argue that it provides clean power and cuts the high cost of electricity. Others object to the plant and insist that nuclear power is dangerous. They point to the accident at Three Mile Island as an example of our inability to handle nuclear power and radioactive materials.

Where would you turn for information? What are the dangers of such a plant? What safety measures are being taken for your benefit? If an accident did happen at the plant, would you know what to do?

Responding to Situation Five

(Answers on page A-4)

1. Who can give you information about the safety measures in effect to protect your community from radiological hazards from the nuclear power plant?

(See page 4-10)

2. What are the dangers to you from an accident at the plant?

(See pages 4-9 to 4-10)

3. What type of systems would be used to warn the public?

(See page 4-8)

4. How can you minimize your body's exposure to radiation?

(See pages 4-8 to 4-11)

5. What are the major differences between the radiological dangers of a nuclear power plant accident and a nuclear attack?

(See pages 4-7 to 4-11)

SUMMARY

Take a moment now to summarize the most important facts and ideas that you have learned in this course. Read the following list.

Emergency management involves four phases of protection:

1. Mitigation—the actions you take to *prevent* disasters or to reduce the damage caused by the hazards that cannot be avoided;
2. Preparedness—the actions you take and plans you make *before* an emergency to protect yourself and to help you respond safely;
3. Response—the actions you take *during* an emergency to protect yourself; these should be your preparedness plans put into action; and
4. Recovery—the actions you take to put your property and your life back to normal *after* an emergency or disaster.

Federal, State, and local governments are involved in an emergency management network. The activities that take place at government levels are meant to protect individuals from emergencies. By knowing the political structure of emergency management, you know where to go for information.

You should know about the emergency management plans and activities in your community in order to

1. Know how your local government is protecting you from possible hazards,
2. Coordinate your own emergency plans with those of your community, and
3. Use the resources available in your community to make you safer. These resources could include
 - Laws and ordinances to ensure safer housing,
 - Public education programs or publications to teach you how to prepare yourself,
 - Warning signals to alert you to dangers,
 - Evacuation plans,
 - Public shelters, and
 - Emergency services.

In order to prepare yourself, your home, and your family, you need to know

1. What hazards actually threaten your community,
2. The warning signs that will alert you to danger and how they will be issued,
3. The immediate and long-term dangers,
4. Recommended mitigation measures,

5. Preparedness actions you and your family can take,
6. Safe response actions, and
7. What to do to recover after a disaster.

Your emergency plans should include

1. An analysis of probable hazards,
2. Activities that should be performed before, during, and after an emergency,
3. Plans to evacuate when necessary,
4. Plans for preparing a shelter in your own home,
5. A schedule of routine daily activities for each member of your household,
6. Knowledge of your own home: the floor plan, shutoff valves for gas, electricity, and water, and location of doors, windows, and heavy furniture,
7. A Disaster Supply Kit, and
8. Provisions to practice and maintain your plan.

You should be aware of who in government is responsible for emergency management, to know

1. Who to contact for information in your community, and
2. Where to go for help before, during, and after an emergency.

You should know about emergency-related agencies and emergency services, which include

1. Where to go for help or information,
2. What information you can get, and
3. How you can become a part of the emergency management network.

Perhaps there are other facts or ideas that you consider important that are not included in this list. If so, write them in the space below so you will not forget them.

CONCLUSION

You have completed the instructional part of *Emergency Preparedness U.S.A.* You now should be ready to take the final examination. You also should be better prepared for emergencies and disaster.

Emergency management is a broad and complex system. You have learned much about the network, the phases, and the purpose of emergency management. You have learned how to analyze the risk of emergency in your community and have begun to develop a family disaster plan. The questions that you have raised will help you decide what to do next.

Perhaps you have begun to notice more news items about natural and technological hazards and emergencies. Emergencies and disasters probably are not increasing in number. The difference is in you. You are more aware of hazards than you were before you began this course. That awareness is a very important step toward protection from disasters and emergencies. When you are aware of the dangers and know that you *can* protect yourself, you already have begun to be prepared. We hope that you will continue to update and exercise your preparedness plans and that you will share your knowledge with others.

Before you take the final examination, look back at the reviews that follow each of the units. Those reviews will help you remember the facts and concepts of emergency management.

When you are ready, turn to the final examination. You should allow approximately 60 minutes to take the test.

TURN TO PAGE E-1 WHEN YOU ARE READY TO BEGIN THE FINAL EXAMINATION